Library

ANNUAL REPORT

OF THE

MEDICAL OFFICER OF HEALTH

For the Year 1953

J. W. INNES, M.A., M.B., Ch.B., D.P.H.
MEDICAL OFFICER OF HEALTH

PRINTED BY
THE WHITEHAVEN NEWS LTD.,
148, QUEEN STREET, WHITEHAVEN.
1954

Digitized by the Internet Archive
in 2018 with funding from
Wellcome Library

https://archive.org/details/b30272981

HEALTH AND HOUSING COMMITTEE.

Chairman ... ... Alderman KNIPE

Vice-Chairman ... ... Alderman STEPHENSON

The Mayor (Councillor WALSH)

Alderman McSHERRY

Councillors—Baxter, Garraway, Hanlon, Reed, and Wilkinson.

HEALTH DEPARTMENT.

J. W. INNES, M.A., M.B., Ch.B., D.P.H. ... ... *Medical Officer of Health*

A. A. BELDON, C.R.S.I. ... ... *Sanitary Inspector*

G. W. SANGER, C.R.S.I. ... *Additional Sanitary Inspector*

Miss DAVIDSON ... ... *Clerk*
(Jointly with Ennerdale R.D.)

Miss G. BANKS ... ... *Clerk-Typist*

PART TIME.

J. STEPHEN FAULDS, M.D., F.R.F.P.S., *Bacteriologist, Cumberland Laboratory*

C. J. H. STOCK, B.Sc., F.I.C. ... ... *Analyst*

HEALTH DEPARTMENT,
53, DUKE STREET,
WHITEHAVEN.
14th May, 1954.

To His Worship the Mayor,
The Aldermen, and Councillors,
Borough of Whitehaven.

Mr. Mayor and Gentlemen,

I beg to submit my Annual Report as your Medical Officer of Health for the year 1953.

The statistics for the year as required by the Ministry of Health will be found in the various sections of the Report and one can say that they are eminently satisfactory.

Births were higher than in the previous year and at 21.1 per thousand of population the local Birth Rate stands higher than the rate for the whole country by no less than 5.6, which translated into actual births means that 141 more babies were born in Whitehaven than would have been had the rate been the same as the national rate.

The Crude Death Rate is shown as 12.1 per 1,000 which is 0.9 greater than it was the year before. This is, however, entirely due to a change of procedure to which reference is made at some length in the report. Had it not been for this change, the rate would have been 10.1—an improvement of 1.1 and 1.3 less than the national rate.

As usual, amongst the diseases to which deaths were attributed, easily heading the list were those of the Heart and Circulatory System which in various forms accounted for 181 deaths or 56% of the total. Next in order came Cancer, 44; Pneumonia, Bronchitis, and Other Respiratory Diseases 29; Accidents 11, and Tuberculosis 6. Although Accidents accounted for 11 deaths there were no deaths in the year from motor vehicle accidents.

The Infantile Mortality Rate, or number of infants per thousand live births who died before reaching the age of one, was 30, which was the second best rate ever achieved in Whitehaven and only 3 per 1,000 over the national rate which was again a new low record for the country. Translating into actual numbers, it would have been necessary to have had two fewer infantile deaths in Whitehaven to get just below the national record.

Deaths from Tuberculosis again showed some decline and a total rate of 0.24 per 1,000 compares not too unfavourably with the national rate of 0.20. One fewer death would have made it identical.

Notifiable Infectious Diseases—other than Tuberculosis—were practically non-existent in the district apart from Whooping Cough and Measles. During the year there was not a single death from Notifiable Infectious Disease apart from Tuberculosis and Pneumonia.

For the seventh year in succession there was not a single case of Diphtheria and it is now 18 years since there has been a death from that disease, so that one may fairly claim that the policy of immunisation is paying valuable dividends.

My continued gratitude must be expressed to all members of this and other departments for their unfailing help and co-operation and to the Chairman and Members of the Health Committee for their sustained interest and helpful support in all matters pertaining to the health and welfare of the community.

I am, Mr. Mayor and Gentlemen,

Your obedient servant,

J. W. INNES,

Medical Officer of Health.

A.—STATISTICAL SUMMARY

I.—General Statistics.

Area of Borough in acres	4,315
Registrar General's estimate of resident population (mid-year, 1953)	24,940
Number of Inhabited Houses (end of 1953) according to Rate Books	7,057
Rateable Value (1st April, 1953)	£130,193
Sum represented by a Penny Rate	£513

EXTRACTS FROM VITAL STATISTICS FOR THE YEAR.

BIRTHS	*Male*	*Female*	*Total*
Live Births—Legitimate ...	251	253	504
—Illegitimate ...	8	16	24
Total ...	259	269	528

Crude Birth Rate per 1,000 of Population ... 21.1

Adjusted Birth Rate per 1,000 of Population ... 21.3

	Male	*Female*	*Total*
Still Births—Legitimate ...	9	8	17
—Illegitimate ...	—	—	—
Total ...	9	8	17

Rate per 1,000 total births 31.2

DEATHS

	Male	Female	Total
Deaths (all ages)	155	148	303
*Crude Death Rate per 1,000 of Population		12.1	
*Adjusted Death Rate per 1,000 of Population		13.7	

*See page 9 of text.

Deaths from Puerperal Causes.

	Deaths	*Rate per* 1,000 (*Live & Still*) *Births*
Maternal causes excluding abortion	1	1.83
Due to abortion	—	—
Total ...	—	1.83

Death Rate of Infants under One Year of Age.

All infants per 1,000 live births	30
Legitimate infants per 1,000 legitimate live births	30
Illegitimate infants per 1,000 illegitmate live births	42

Deaths from

Cancer (all ages)	44
Measles (all ages)	nil
Whooping Cough (all ages)	nil

POPULATION.

The Registrar-General's estimate of population at mid-year, 1953, on which the statistics are based, shows an increase of 310 as compared with the estimate for 1952.

The population at the 1951 census and the mid-year estimates for the intercensal years are shown below:—

	Actual Count at Census.	Registrar-General's Mid-Year Estimates.
1951	24,624	24,480
1952	—	24,630
1953	—	24,940

BIRTHS.

Birth Rate per 1,000 of Population		21.1
,, ,, England and Wales	15.5	
,, ,, 160 Great Towns	17.0	
,, ,, 160 Smaller Towns ... ... (population 25,000—50,000)	15.7	
,, ,, London Ad. County ...	17.5	
,, ,, County of Cumberland ...	16.7	

The number of live births registered during the year was 528, 259 males and 269 females, of whom 8 males and 16 females were illegitimate. This shows an increase of 47 births as compared with the number for the previous year. Illegitimate births were 5 more and constituted 4.5% of the total as against 3.9 for the previous year, and 4.6 for the whole country. The Birth Rate was 21.1 per thousand of estimated resident population, the rate being 1.6 more than the rate for 1952 and 5.6 higher than the rate for the country as a whole.

The following Table shows the average annual number of births and average annual Birth Rate per 1,000 of population by five-year periods since 1890, with the corresponding rate for England and Wales along with the actual figures since 1950:—

Period.	Borough of Whitehaven		England and Wales.
	Average Annual No. of Births.	Average Annual Birth Rate per 1,000 of population.	Average Annual Birth Rate per 1,000 of population.
1891—1895	586	32.0	30.5
1896—1900	595	30.9	29.3
1901—1905	644	33.3	28.2
1906—1910	592	30.6	26.3
1911—1915	568	29.6	23.6
1916—1920	533	27.8	20.1
1921—1925	559	27.6	19.9
1926—1930	485	24.0	16.7
1931—1935	449	20.5	15.0
1936—1940	416	18.4	14.7
1941—1945	446	19.8	16.2
1946—1950	507	21.8	18.0
	Number of Births.	Birth Rate per 1,000 of population.	Birth Rate per 1,000 of population
1951	503	20.5	15.5
1952	481	19.5	15.3
1953	528	21.1	15.5

DEATHS.

Death Rate per 1,000 of Population ...	12.1
,, ,, England and Wales	11.4
,, ,, 160 Great Towns	12.2
,, ,, 160 Smaller Towns	11.3
,, ,, London	12.5
,, ,, County of Cumberland ...	11.4

The number of deaths of residents belonging to the Borough, after making allowance for inward and outward transfers of persons normally resident in the town who died away from home, and of persons who died in the town but who did not normally reside there, was, according to the Registrar-General, 303, viz., 155 males and 148 females, which gives a Crude Death Rate of 12.1 per thousand.

An explanation, however, is necessary in this connection. For some reason or other it was decreed by the Registrar-General that deaths occurring in a Part III Institution should be treated as belonging to the area of occurrence, instead of being transferred, as was formerly done, to the area from which the deceased had been admitted to the Institution. So all deaths occurring in Meadow View House or Hospital were to be counted as Whitehaven deaths regardless of how long the persons had been in Meadow View, where they came from, or why they were there.

Along with other Medical Officers of Health whose areas were to suffer in like manner, I protested vigorously against this arrangement on the grounds that it would put an intolerable increase on the local rate and render futile all comparison with previous rates. The Society of Medical Officers of Health backed our protests, and eventually representatives of the Society met representatives of the Registrar-General's Department and obtained some slight concessions, *e.g.* that in the case of Meadow View, hospital cases should be separated from Part III accommodation cases and the former be transferred to their original areas, but that all deaths occurring in the Part III accommodation be debited to Whitehaven, and that the scheme be reviewed in two years.

The nett result to Whitehaven is that 51 deaths not belonging to the Borough are included in the figure of 303, shown as the Whitehaven deaths for the year, raising the Crude Death Rate to the figure of 12.1 as shown, whereas under the old arrangements the Death Rate would have been 10.1.

In addition to that, the Registrar-General allots to each area what he calls a "Comparability Factor", which takes into account the sex-age distribution of the population and this, by increasing or decreasing the Crude Rate, is supposed to make rates comparable all over the country. I contended that if one-sixth of the deaths attributed to Whitehaven do not belong to the Borough, then allowance should be made to offset this in the comparability factor and that we should be given a factor less than unity. The very opposite is what is actually done. Whitehaven, in spite of being already loaded to this extent is allotted a comparability factor of 1.13 (*i.e.* the Crude Death Rate has to be multiplied by that) which again raises the Crude Death Rate to 13.7.

It is for some obscure reason easily the highest factor in Cumberland, where out of 13 districts eight are given a factor less than unity, one a factor of unity, and four greater than unity. Thus, Whitehaven, as far as its death rate is concerned, is heavily penalised twice. Truly the ratiocination of those who dwell in Olympic heights is sometimes mysterious and beyond the ken of earth-bound mortals!

The chief causes of death during the year were Diseases of Heart and Circulatory System 181, Cancer 44, Respiratory Diseases, Pneumonia, Bronchitis, etc., 29, Accidents 11, and Tuberculosis 6.

The following Table shows the average annual number of deaths and the average annual Crude Death Rate per 1,000 of population by five-year periods since 1890, with the corresponding rate for England and Wales, along with the actual figures since 1950:—

Period.	Borough of Whitehaven.		England and Wales
	Average Annual Number of Deaths.	Average Annual Death Rate per 1,000 of resident population	Average Annual Death Rate per 1,000 of population.
1891—1895	372	19.9	18.7
1896—1900	368	18.1	17.7
1901—1905	368	19.2	16.0
1906—1910	393	20.4	14.7
1911—1915	350	18.2	14.3
1916—1920	315	17.3	14.4
1921—1925	320	15.6	12.1
1926—1930	292	13.8	12.1
1931—1935	281	12.8	12.0
1936—1940	307	13.6	12.5
1941—1945	270	12.0	12.8
1946—1950	305	13.1	11.7
	Number of Deaths.	Death Rate per 1,000 of resident population	Death Rate per 1,000 of population.
1951	297	12.1	12.5
1952	275	11.2	11.3
1953	*252	*10.1	11.4

* This number and rate are for Whitehaven deaths only, as otherwise they would bear no comparable relation to the rest of the table.

The ages of all cases who died during 1953 and the causes of death are shown in the following Tables:—

AGE AT DEATH OF ALL CASES, WHITEHAVEN BOROUGH, 1953.

AgeGroups	Under 1 year	1 to 2	2 to 3	3 to 4	4 to 5	5 to 10	10 to 15	15 to 20	20 to 25	25 to 35	35 to 45	45 to 55	55 to 65	65 to 75	Over 75	Total
Males ...	*6 —	— —	— —	— —	— —	— —	— —	1 —	— —	7 —	8 —	11 1	17 5	25 10	50 14	125 30
Females ...	*10 —	2 —	— —	— —	— —	— —	— —	1 —	1 —	1 —	8 1	4 —	14 —	37 5	49 15	127 21

* Whitehaven cases only.

CAUSES OF DEATH DURING THE YEAR, 1953

Causes of Death	*Males*	*Females*
	*	*
Tuberculosis of Respiratory System	4	2
Other Tuberculosis Diseases	—	—
Syphilitic Disease	1	—
Diphtheria	—	—
Whooping Cough	—	—
Meningococcal Infections	—	—
Acute Poliomyelitis	—	—
Measles	—	—
Other Infective and Parasitic Diseases	—	1
Malignant Neoplasm, Stomach	2	5
Malignant Neoplasm, Lung, Bronchus	4:1	3
Malignant Neoplasm, Breast	—	2
Malignant Neoplasm, Uterus	—	—
Other Malignant & Lymphatic Neoplasms	14	13
Leukaemia, Aleukaemia	—	—
Diabetes	—	—:1
Vascular Lesions of Nervous System	17	13
Coronary Disease, Angina	16	6
Hypertension with Heart Disease	3	5
Other Heart Disease	24:26	44:19
Other Circulatory Disease	3	5
Influenza	—:1	2
Pneumonia	4	7
Bronchitis	9:1	7
Other Diseases of Respiratory System	1	—
Ulcer of Stomach and Duodenum	3	—
Gastritis, Enteritis and Diarrhoea	—	—
Nephritis and Nephrosis	—	1
Hyperplasia of Prostate	2	—
Pregnancy, Childbirth, Abortion	—	1
Congenital Malformations	—	1
Other Defined and Ill-defined Diseases	11:1	5:1
Motor Vehicle Accidents	—	—
All Other Accidents	7	4
Suicide	—	—
Homicide and Operations of War	—	—
Total all Causes	125:30	127:21

* Whitehaven cases only.

MATERNAL MORTALITY.

There was one maternal death within the year.

The Maternal Mortality rate per 1,000 total births was, therefore, 1.8, as compared with the following rates for the whole country:—

	No. of Deaths	*Rate per 1,000 Total Births*	*England and Wales*
Maternal causes excluding abortion ...	1	1.8	0.65
Due to abortion ...	—	—	0.11
Total ...	1	1.8	0.76

	No. of Notifications		
Notifications of Puerperal Pyrexia ...	16	29.27	18.23
Whitehaven cases only	13	23.85	

INFANTILE DEATHS.

Death Rate of Infants under one year of age per thousand live births:—

Legitimate 30, Illegitimate 42. Total 30

England, Wales	27
160 Great Towns...	31
160 Smaller Towns	24
London	25
County of Cumberland	27

The number of deaths of children under one year of age during 1953 was 16, viz., 6 males and 10 females, which gives an Infantile Mortality Rate of 30 per 1,000 registered live births.

This rate shows an improvement of 5 per 1,000 compared with that for the previous year. It is the second best rate ever recorded.

The chief causes of the Infantile Deaths were Prematurity, which accounted for 8 of the 16 deaths, and Bronchitis and Pneumonia which accounted for 6. 11 or 69 per cent. of the deaths occurred in the neo-natal period, that is within the first month of life. The neo-natal Mortality Rate was 21 per 1,000 related births as compared with a corresponding rate of 17.7 for England and Wales. The Mortality Rates for Male and Female Infants respectively were 23 and 37 per 1,000.

INFANTILE DEATHS SHOWN BY AGES AND CAUSE OF DEATH, 1953

CAUSE OF DEATH.	AGE IN WEEKS.				AGE IN MONTHS						Total Deaths.
	Under 1	1—2	2—3	3—4	Under 1 M'th	1—2	2—3	3—6	6—9	9—12	
Premature Birth	7	—	1	—	8	—	—	—	—	—	8
Congenital Malformation and Debility	1	—	—	—	1	—	—	—	—	—	1
Bronchitis and Pneumonia	—	1	—	—	1	2	1	—	1	1	6
Birth Injury	1	—	—	—	1	—	—	—	—	—	1
	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
	9	1	1	—	11	2	1	—	1	1	16

The following Table shows the annual average number of Infantile Deaths and the annual average rate per 1,000 live births by five year periods since 1890, with the corresponding rate for England and Wales, along with the actual figures since 1950:—

Period.	Borough of Whitehaven		England and Wales
	Average Annual No. of Deaths of Infants under one year of age	Average Annual Infantile Mortality Rate per 1,000 live births	Average Annual Infantile Mortality Rate per 1,000 live births
1891—1895	88	148	151
1896—1900	89	150	156
1901—1905	92	143	138
1906—1910	84	142	117
1911—1915	79	140	110
1916—1920	62	117	90
1921—1925	57	102	76
1926—1930	33	89	68
1931—1935	44	74	62
1936—1940	27	65	55
1941—1945	25	56	50
1946—1950	24	47	36
1951	14	28	30
1952	17	35	28
1953	16	30	27

B.—GENERAL PROVISION OF HEALTH SERVICES IN THE BOROUGH.

1. PUBLIC HEALTH OFFICERS OF THE LOCAL AUTHORITY.

These are shown at the beginning of the Report. There were no changes during the year.

2. SERVICES PROVIDED IN THE AREA.

(*a*) *Laboratory Facilities.* These as are stated in previous Reports.

C.—SANITARY CIRCUMSTANCES OF THE AREA.

Sanitary matters are fully dealt with in a report by Mr. Beldon, Sanitary Inspector, which is printed as an Appendix, and few matters call for special comment.

1.—HOUSING.

During 1953 two hundred and seventy-two permanent houses were completed by the Corporation. This figure includes 146 Easiform Houses, 124 Traditional Houses, and 2 Shops and Maisonettes. One hundred and seventy-two houses were in various stages of erection at the end of the year.

Building was distributed as follows:—

Schemes	*No. in Scheme*	*Completed in* 1953	*In course of Erection* 1953
Valley Scheme No. 10 ...	200	192	—
Valley Scheme No. 11 ...	74	74	—
Valley Scheme No. 12 ...	200	—	118
Valley Scheme No. 14 ...	74	—	54
Agricultural Houses, Sandwith	4	4	—
Valley Shops and Maisonettes Contract No. 2	2	2	—
Totals ...		272	172

In addition 21 houses were completed by Private Enterprise and 11 were in course of erection.

The total number of Corporation houses occupied on 31st December, 1953, was 3,564 (including prefabs).

2.—WATER SUPPLY.

(*a*) *Ennerdale Scheme.*

The 33in. to 30in. C.I. Mains, Summergrove Reservoir and Pumping Station, the 12in. Sandwith pumping main and Sandwith Reservoir were sufficiently completed by the end of July, 1953, to enable raw water to be drawn from the lake and pumped to Sandwith for the use of Marchon Products Limited.

In early September water was pumped from Summergrove along the new 14in. pumping main to Harras Moor Reservoir. This water was treated by a portable chlorinator, was suitable for domestic use and eliminated the shortages in the High Level.

Progress on the other Contracts was as follows:—

(1) *Lake Headworks* (*Intake and Treatment House*).

This plant is being installed in the Treatment House and the Intake Works are 90% complete. It is expected to commence full treatment early in 1954.

(*b*) The average daily supply of treated water is approximately one million five hundred and twenty thousand gallons.

One sample was examined chemically and bacteriologically, and the result was as follows:—

Unchlorinated Sample (6-10-53)	*Parts per* 100,000
Chlorine as Chlorides	1.0000
Nitrogen as Nitrates	0.0150
Ammonia	0.0026
Albuminoid Ammonia	0.0037
Oxygen Absorption	0.0464
Injurious Metals	None
Total Solid Matter dried at 100°C	9.0000
pH value of Sample	6.3
Temporary Hardness	None
Permanent Hardness	0.60 Degrees
Colour of Sample on Hazen Scale:	5
Appearance of Sample in 2ft. tube:	Not quite bright.
Odour when heated to 50°C.	None

Microscopical Examination.

Considerable deposit, consisting chiefly of earthy matter, vegetable debris, fungus growths, and mico-organisms.

Bacteriological Examination.

Number of colonies on Nutrient Agar

@ 37°C. after 72 hours ... ... 3 in 2 ml.

Number of colonies on Nutrient Agar

@ 20/22°C. after 72 hours ... ... 10 per ml.

Presumptive B. Coli Test

@ 37°C. after 72 hours ... Positive in 20 ml.

Clostridium Welchii Test

@ 45°C. in 40 ml. ... ... Negative.

Observations.

The chemical analysis of this sample shows that it is of a high order of purity in this respect since there are no abnormal amounts of nitrogenous constituents nor of organic impurities, as measured by the oxygen absorbed. The microscopical examination discloses the presence of matters of surface origin, but of no hygienic significance, while the bacteriological tests are normal for an unchlorinated supply of this character. After efficient treatment, the supply represented by this sample will be of good and wholesome quality for all domestic purposes. It should, however, be pointed out that the sample is on the acid side, as shown by the pH value of 6.3. As it is also lacking in temporary harness it is potentially plumbo-solvent and unless the temporary hardness is increased it should not be distributed through lead service piping.

(Signed) CYRIL J. H. STOCK.

Thirteen other samples—3 prior to chlorination and 10 after—were submitted, and the results which were uniformly excellent, are tabulated overleaf:—

WATER ANALYSIS.

Date	Before or After Chlorination	Number of Colonies on Nutrient Agar after 72 hours:		Presumptive B.Coli Test at 37°C. after 72 hours	Clostridium Welchii Test at 44°C. in 40ml. after 48 hours	Remarks.
		at 37°C.	20/22°C.			
20. 1.53	Before	0 per ml.	3 per ml.	Negative in 100 ml.	Negative	Of good and wholesome quality
9. 2.53	After	1 per ml.	9 per ml.	,,	,,	,, ,, ,, ,, ,,
16. 2.53	,,	7 per ml.	5 per ml.	Pos. in 20 ml.	1 small colony	See Note
24. 2.53	,,	1 per ml.	1 per ml.	Negative in 100 ml	Negative	Of good and wholesome quality
6. 3.53	,,	0 per ml.	5 per ml.	,,	,,	,, ,, ,, ,, ,,
10. 4.53	,,	1 per ml.	1 per ml.	,,	,,	,, ,, ,, ,, ,,
13. 5.53	,,	1 in 2 ml.	1 in 2 ml.	,,	,,	,, ,, ,, ,, ,,
20. 6.53	Before	1 in 2 ml.	26 per ml.	,,	,,	,, ,, ,, ,, ,,
30. 7.53	After	3 in 2 ml.	10 per ml.	,,	,,	,, ,, ,, ,, ,,
4. 9.53	,,	6 per ml.	25 per ml.	Pos. in 3 ml.	,,	See Note
14. 9.53	,,	6 per ml.	8 per ml.	Negative in 100 ml	,,	Of good and wholesome quality
26.10.53	,,	0 per ml.	3 in 2 ml.	,,	,,	,, ,, ,, ,, ,,
2.12.53	Before	2 per ml.	6 per ml.	Pos. in 30 ml.	,,	,, ,, after chlorination

NOTE:—The water supply was upset in February owing to a fractured main and again there was disturbance in September, but precautions were taken as far as possible and there was no evidence of any detrimental effect on health.

No houses were provided with an indoor supply during the year, and 3 houses which had a joint supply have been closed as dwelling houses, leaving 8 houses with a population of 27 which are without a direct water supply.

Swimming Bath. Samples of water from the Public Swimming Bath where a continuous process of filtration and chlorination is operated, the complete bath content undergoing treatment every four hours, showed the water to be of drinking water standard.

D.—PREVALENCE OF, AND CONTROL OVER, INFECTIOUS AND OTHER DISEASES.

1. *Notifiable Diseases (other than Tuberculosis).*

Infectious diseases notified during the year are shown by age-groups in the following table with the number admitted to Hospital and the number of deaths from these diseases.

From the table it will be seen that, apart from whooping cough and measles the Borough was almost entirely free from Infectious Disease, and there was not a single death from any notifiable disease other than Pneumonia or Tuberculosis.

NOTIFIABLE DISEASES DURING THE YEAR

DISEASE.	Total Cases Notified.	Under 1 Year.	1 to 2	2 to 3	3 to 4	4 to 5	5 to 10	10 to 15	15 to 20	20 to 35	35 to 45	45 to 65	Over 65	Admitted to Hospital.	Total Deaths.
Scarlet Fever	22	—	—	4	1	—	11	5	—	1	—	—	—	1	—
Diphtheria	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
Puerperal Pyrexia	16	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	14	2	—	—	—	—
Pneumonia (Primary and Influenzal)	18	—	—	—	1	—	2	2	—	3	2	5	3	— (all	11 forms)
Ophthalmia Neonatorum	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
Erysipelas	6	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	2	—	1	3	—	—
Cerebro-Spinal-Fever	2	1	—	1	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	2	—
Poliomyelitis	3	—	1	—	—	1	—	—	—	1	—	—	—	2	—
Measles	181	12	17	35	19	20	75	2	1	—	—	—	—	—	—
Whooping Cough	102	10	15	13	19	14	31	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—

Scarlet Fever.

Twenty-two cases were notified during the year. This gives a rate of 0.88 per 1,000 of population as compared with 1.39 for England and Wales. One case was admitted to hospital, and there were no deaths.

Diphtheria.

For the seventh year in succession no cases were notified. This gives a rate of nil per 1,000 of population as compared with 0.01 for England and Wales. There has not been a death from Diphtheria since 1936—the year in which immunisation was commenced, so there has not been a death for 18 years.

The following Table shows the average number of notifications of Diphtheria by five-year periods, the incidence per 1,000 of population, the average annual number of deaths, and the mortality rate per 100 cases notified. The individual figures for the years 1936 (when immunisation was first commenced) to 1950 inclusive, are also shown.

Period	Average Annual Number of cases notified	Average Annual attack rate per 1,000 of population	Average Annual Number of deaths	Average Annual fatality rate per 100 notified cases
1896—1900	7	0.4	2.0	29
1901—1905	12	0.6	3.4	28
1906—1910	8	0.4	2.2	28
1911—1915	9	0.5	2.0	22
1916—1920	7	0.4	2.0	29
1921—1925	16	0 8	0.6	4
1926—1930	14	0.7	0.8	6
1931—1935	18	0.8	2,2	12
1936—1940	15	0.7	0.6	4
1941—1946	4	0.2	0.0	0
1946—1950	0.6	0.02	0.0	0
*1936	31	1.3	3	10
1937	24	1.1	0	0
1938	14	0.6	0	0
1939	2	0.1	0	0
1940	4	0.2	0	0
1941	5	0.2	0	0
1942	2	0 1	0	0
1943	3	0.1	0	0
1944	8	0.4	0	0
1945	2	0.1	0	0
1946	3	0.1	0	0
1947	0	0.0	0	0
1948	0	0.0	0	0
1949	0	0.0	0	0
1950	0	0.0	0	0
1951	0	0.0	0	0
1952	0	0.0	0	0
1953	0	0.0	0	0

* Immunisation commenced in 1936.

Diphtheria Prophylaxis.

The responsibility for this has now passed entirely to the County Council, and I am indebted to the Divisional County Medical Officer for the information relating to the Borough.

During 1953, a total of 498 new immunisations were completed, 418 in the 0-5 years-of-age group and 80 in the 5-15 year groups.

In addition, 250 children were re-immunised, re-immunisation being available for the children who have been immunised in infancy and are now beginning school, and for older children whose immunisation was done more than four years ago.

The number of children immunised since the scheme was begun under local arrangements in 1936, has now reached the total of 11,777, and these are shown by ages at the time of their original immunisation in the Table hereunder.

PERCENTAGES OF CHILD POPULATION IMMUNISED.

(*a*) 0-5 *years of age.*

The number of children in the age-groups 1949-1953 inclusive who were immunised on the 31st December, 1953, and of whom the Local Authority has details, was 1,225, a nett increase for the year of 116. The Registrar-General has not this year supplied a figure in these age-groups, but on a figure compiled from local information, the percentage would appear to be 51, an improvement on the year of some 4 per cent.

(*b*) 5-15 *years of age.*

The number of children in the age-groups 1939-1948 inclusive who were immunised on the 31st December, 1953, and of whom the Local Authority has details, was 3,999—13 less than the figure for the previous year. The percentage immunised has also had to be calculated on a figure obtained locally, and on it would appear to be approximately 100 per cent.

It should, however, be pointed out that the table does not allow for deaths, removals, etc., in the numbers shown as immunised. The fact remains that this group has been to all intents and purposes wholly immunised.

(*c*) *Over* 15 *years of age.*

The number over 15 years of age on the 31st December, 1953, who have been immunised was 6,553.

DIPHTHERIA IMMUNISATION

PERSONS INOCULATED EACH YEAR 1936—1953

Age in years on 31st Dec. of the corresponding year.	1936	1937	1938	1939	1940	1941	1942	1943	1944	1945	1946	1947	1948	1949	1950	1951	1952	1953		
0	—	—	—	—	1	—	1	—	—	--	27	32	22	16	20	16	3	18		
1	—	—	—	2	4	42	125	189	206	168	241	240	272	198	220	198	208	244	Total inoculated aged under five years on 31st December, 1953.	
2	—	—	2	12	13	77	130	139	113	58	156	42	58	40	63	67	45	78		
4	—	—	6	19	23	73	120	99	65	8	28	23	10	3	15	13	14	50		
5	66	38	30	29	42	96	109	86	53	16	13	14	7	16	7	7	6	28		1225
5	222	139	146	126	162	188	134	120	53	28	17	18	25	35	18	38	62	22		
6	222	73	68	37	79	116	58	71	48	37	19	14	14	32	35	29	52	41		
7	145	60	45	30	52	62	34	29	39	11	7	7	4	14	11	20	7	8		
8	19	163	41	12	32	61	34	32	46	7	3	2	1	7	2	1	10	3		
9	1	250	36	28	23	44	33	30	31	7	2	7	2	9	—	2	7	1		
10	1	272	55	23	15	33	28	22	16	10	4	5	5	9	—	3	5	1		
11	205	258	58	25	27	28	21	17	17	3	1	—	6	4	2	—	7	2		
12	208	118	63	21	10	30	24	15	19	2	—	—	—	3	—	—	1	2	Total inoculated aged 5—15 years on 31st December, 1953.	
13	211	62	52	20	10	17	17	13	15	2	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—		3999
14	204	43	58	15	1	15	6	8	3	6	—	--	—	—	—	—	—	—		
15 and over	—	8	4	—	—	65	4	4	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	Total inoculated aged 15 years and over on 31st December, 1953.	6553
Total each yr.	1504	1484	664	399	494	947	878	874	724	363	518	404	426	386	393	394	427	498	Grand Total...	11777

Puerperal Pyrexia.

Sixteen cases were notified. Of these, 15 were notified from Whitehaven Hospital, and one from a Nursing Home. The rate per 1,000 total births was 29.36 as compared with 18.23 for the country as a whole. The number, however, included three cases belonging to the Millom R.D., so that the Whitehaven cases only in relation to the Whitehaven births was really 23.85.

Pneumonia.

Eighteen cases of Acute Primary, or Influenzal Pneumonia, were notified, giving a rate of 0.72 per 1,000 of population as compared with 0.84 for England and Wales. The number of deaths from Pneumonia (all forms) was 11, 4 more than in the previous year, the Death Rate from this disease being 0.44 as compared with 0.55 for the whole country.

Ophthalmia Neonatorum.

No case was notified.

Erysipelas.

Six cases were notified, giving a rate of 0.24 per 1,000 of population, compared with 0.14 for England and Wales.

Cerebro-Spinal Meningitis.

Two cases were notified, giving a rate per 1,000 of 0.08, compared with 0.03 for England and Wales. There were no deaths.

Poliomyelitis and Polio-Encephalitis.

Three cases were notified. Two were non-paralytic cases both of which were admitted to Hospital and made complete recoveries. The other was a paralytic case which was only discovered when treatment was sought because of some residual paralysis. The attack rate was 0.08 per 1,000 for non-paralytic cases and 0.04 for paralytic, as compared with 0.07 and 0.04 respectively for England and Wales. There were no deaths from this disease—the mortality rate for the whole country being 0.01.

Measles.

181 cases were notified throughout the year. The rate was 7.24 per 1,000 of population compared with 12.36 for England and Wales. One case was admitted to Hospital, and there were no deaths.

Whooping Cough.

102 cases were notified, giving a rate of 4.08 per 1,000 of population compared with 3.58 for England and Wales. There were no deaths.

II.—CANCER.

There were 44 deaths from Cancer during the year, 5 more than in 1952. The Mortality Rate from this disease was 1.76 per 1,000 of population, as compared with the figure for the country as a whole of 1.99.

The primary sites of the lesions were as follows:—

Males.		*Females.*	
Bronchus	3	Bronchus	1
Lung	2	Lung	2
Tongue	1	Stomach	5
Stomach	2	Pancreas	1
Liver	1	Colon	4
Caecum	2	Breast	2
Colon	3	Ovary	5
Rectum	1	Bladder	2
Bladder	2	Unstated	1
Neck	1		
Lymphatic	1		
Unstated	2		
	21		23

The average age at death of all cases was 64 years—of males 64, and of females 64, and the ages ranged from 33 to 80 in the males and 1 to 87 in the females.

The Death Rate from Cancer in the Borough as compared with the rate for England and Wales by five-year periods is shown in the following Table, together with the actual figures since 1950:—

Period	Borough of Whitehaven		England and Wales
	Average No. of deaths	Av. Annual Death Rate per 1,000 of population	Average Rate per 1,000 of Population
1901—05	17	0.90	0.87
1906—10	15	0.77	0.94
1911—15	17	0.87	1.05
1916—20	24	1.30	1.18
1921—25	23	1.11	1.27
1926—30	25	1.19	1.41
1931—35	31	1.39	1.53
1936—40	39	1.74	1.66
1941—45	34	1.41	1.87
1946—50	39	1.69	1.88
1951	44	1.80	1.66
1952	39	1.58	1.99
1953	44	1.76	1.99

III.—PUBLIC HEALTH (PREVENTION OF TUBERCULOSIS) REGULATIONS, 1925.

No action was taken under Section 62 of the Public Health Act, 1925, or Section 172 of the Public Health Act, 1936.

IV.—TUBERCULOSIS.

The following table shows the new cases and mortality for the Borough of Whitehaven during 1953, by age-groups and sex:—

Age Periods	New Cases				Deaths			
	Respiratory		Non-Respiratory		Respiratory		Non-Respiratory	
	Male	Female	Male	Female	Male	Female	Male	Female
0— 1	0	0	1	0	0	0	0	0
1— 5	1	0	1	0	0	0	0	0
5—10	0	1	0	0	0	0	0	0
10—15	0	1	0	1	0	0	0	0
15—20	0	4	1	0	0	0	0	0
20—25	2	1	0	2	0	1	0	0
25—35	4	9	0	0	0	0	0	0
35—45	5	5	0	0	3	0	0	0
45—55	3	5	0	0	1	1	0	0
55—65	1	2	0	0	0	0	0	0
65 and upwards	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
Total	16	28	3	3	4	2	0	0

Total new cases	50
Total Deaths	6

New Cases.—Altogether, the new cases show an increase of 23 as compared with the figure for the previous year, the male cases being 4 more and the female cases 19 more.

Last year's figure, however, was rather abnormal as it showed a drop of 31 as compared with the year before that and it may be there was a certain amount of lee-way to make up. This may be the simple explanation but the phenomenon has been observed in other parts of the country that whereas the number of deaths are falling the number of new cases is not showing any comparable decline or is even rising. There may be several explanations. One that occurs readily to one's mind is the extended use of mass miniature radiography. This undoubtedly leads to the detection of cases at an earlier stage and the notification of cases that would not be discovered until later is, as it were, considerably antedated. During 1953, 3,352 persons were X-rayed in Whitehaven, and 13 active and 84 inactive new cases were discovered by this means. The question has also been raised as to whether modern forms of treatment by at least improving the health and prolonging the lives of cases, does not lead to more cases circulating amongst the public and, therefore, an increased number of new cases. Disease does not surrender readily and it is by no means unknown for improvements and benefits to entail concomitant penalties.

Deaths.—Deaths for the year were 2 less than in the previous year, males 3 less and females 1 more.

Of the 6 deaths, none had not been notified prior to death as suffering from this disease, so that at last notification would appear to be complete.

DEATH RATE.

Death Rate per 1,000 of population:—

	Whitehaven.	England and Wales.
Respiratory	0.24	0.18
Non-Respiratory	0.00	0.02
All Forms	0.24	0.20

The rate shows an improvement of no less than 0.08 as compared with the rate for the previous year, which was easily the best rate ever recorded for Whitehaven. For the first time the rate is comparable to that of England as a whole.

The following Table shows the Death Rate per 1,000 of population from Tuberculosis Diseases in Whitehaven, as compared with England and Wales as a whole by five-year groups from 1911, together with the figures since 1950:—

Year Groups	Tuberculosis (Respiratory)			Tuberculosis (all forms).		
	Whitehaven		England and Wales. Death Rate per 1,000	Whitehaven		England and Wales Death Rate per 1,000
	Average Number of Deaths.	Average Rate per 1,000.		Average Number of Deaths.	Average Rate per 1,000.	
1911—15	19.8	1.03	1.05	34.6	1.81	1.41
1916—20	22.2	1.22	1.11	33.6	1.85	1.48
1921—25	22.2	1.10	0.86	29.8	1.47	1.08
1926—30	20.0	0.95	0.76	25.2	1.20	0.94
1931—35	20.4	0.94	0.61	26.8	1.23	0.81
1936—40	20.6	0.91	0.56	24.8	1.10	0.67
1941—45	17.0	0.76	0.55	23.6	1.05	0.66
1946—50	16.6	0.71	0.42	21.0	0.90	0.48
1951	17	0.69	0.28	19	0.77	0.32
1952	8	0.32	0.21	8	0.32	0.24
1953	6	0.24	0.18	6	0.24	0.20

The number of cases belonging to the district who received Sanatorium treatment during the year are shown in the following Table:—

SANATORIUM TREATMENT

	In Institutions 1st Jan. 1953.	Admitted	Discharged.	Died.	In Institutions 1st Jan. 1954
PULMONARY CASES:					
Men	7	13	9	1	10
Women	12	17	15	—	14
Boys	—	—	—	—	—
Girls	—	—	—	—	—
NON-PULMONARY CASES:					
Men	1	—	—	—	1
Women	—	1	—	—	1
Boys	—	1	—	—	1
Girls	—	—	—	—	—
OBSERVATION CASES:					
Males ...	1	1	1	—	1
Females	—	—	—	—	—
Total ...	21	33	25	1	28

The above Table shows the number of Tuberculosis cases and Observation Tuberculosis cases from the Borough of Whitehaven that received Sanatorium treatment under the County Council Scheme during 1953. Altogether 54 cases from Whitehaven were treated in Sanatoria during the year.

The number of notified cases on the Tuberculosis Register at the end of 1953 was:—

Pulmonary—Males	100
—Females	113
Non-Pulmonary—Males	39
—Females	32
Total ...	284

APPENDIX.

SANITARY INSPECTOR'S REPORT.

HEALTH DEPARTMENT,
53, DUKE STREET,
WHITEHAVEN.

January, 1954.

To the Medical Officer of Health,
Whitehaven.

Sir,

I beg to submit my third Annual Report for the year ended December 31, 1953.

As in previous years the problem of the still large number of sub-standard dwelling houses in the town has received considerable attention, and favourable progress can be reported in the reduction of unfit occupied houses. Procedure has once more been by individual action under the Housing Acts together with informal agreements with owners.

Difficulties of securing early vacation of many properties still arise and will continue until suitable accommodation can be provided in the re-development areas.

Food hygiene has again been given much attention and every opportunity taken to maintain the standard already achieved by advice to food handlers.

Water supply, sampled each month from various sources showed a consistently satisfactory standard of purity.

SECTION A

HOUSING

During the year seventy-three houses were dealt with under the Housing Act, 1936, Sec. 11 and 12. Thirty-seven Demolition Orders were served, thirty-five undertakings not to use for human habitation were accepted and one offer of works was accepted.

In addition, twenty-three informal undertakings were obtained from the owners of unfit dwellings and two of these subsequently offered lists of works which were accepted.

Thus a total of ninety-six unfit dwellings were dealt with. Of this number the occupiers of eighty-seven were re-housed by the Local Authority.

Repairs to other sub-standard dwelling houses were confined to matters of an urgent nature to retain the dwellings in use. Three houses were reconditioned under the Housing Act, 1936, Sec.. 9.

A sanitary survey was carried out during the year relating to the condition of buildings in the Comprehensive Development Area No. 1 and an additional survey on the Comprehensive Development Area No. 2 was begun.

1.—*Inspection of Dwellinghouses during the Year.*

(1)	(*a*)	Total number of Dwellinghouses inspected for housing defects (under Public Health or Housing Acts)	521
	(*b*)	Number of inspections made	533
(2)	(*a*)	Number of Dwellinghouses (included under sub-head (1) above) which were inspected and recorded under the Housing Consolidated Regulations, 1925 and 1932	*nil*
	(*b*)	Number of inspections made	*nil*
(3)		Number of Dwellinghouses found to be in a state so dangerous or injurious to health as to be unfit for human habitation	96
(4)		Number of Dwellinghouses (exclusive of those referred to under the preceding sub-head) found not to be in all respects reasonably fit for human habitation	409

2.—*Remedy of Defects during the Year without Service of Formal Notices.*

Number of Dwellinghouses rendered fit in consequence of informal action	*nil*
Number of Dwellinghouses in respect of which informal notices were served requiring defects to be remedied	79
Number of Dwellinghouses in which defects were remedied	73

3.—*Action under Statutory Powers during the Year.*

(*a*) Proceedings under Section 9, 10, and 16, of the Housing Act, 1936:

(1)	Number of Dwellinghouses in respect of which notices were served requiring repairs	3
(2)	Number of Dwellinghouses which were rendered fit after service of formal notices:	
	(*a*) By owners	3
	(*b*) By Local Authority in default of owners	*nil*

(*b*) Proceedings under Public Health Acts:	
(1) Number of Dwellinghouses in respect of which notices were served requiring defects to be remedied	*nil*
(2) Number of Dwellinghouses in which defects were remedied after service of formal notices:	
(*a*) By owners	*nil*
(*b*) By Local Authority in default of owners	*nil*
(*c*) Proceedings under Section 11 and 13 of the Housing Act, 1936:	
(1) Number of Dwellinghouses in respect of which Demolition Orders were made	37
(2) Number of Dwellinghouses demolished in pursuance of Demolition Orders	9
(*d*) Proceedings under Section 12 of the Housing Act, 1936:	
(1) Number of separate tenements or underground rooms in respect of which Closing Orders were made	*nil*
(2) Number of separate tenements or underground rooms in respect of which Closing Orders were determined, the tenement or room having been rendered fit	*nil*

HOUSING ACT, 1936.—OVERCROWDING

No figure can be given without a complete survey but as an indication, no case of overcrowding under the 1936 standard was discovered during house visits throughout the year.

RECORD OF INSPECTIONS

Accumulations	15
Bakehouses	38
Caravans	25
Drainage Work (New)	50
Drains Tested	49
Drains Repaired	35
Disinfestation	9
Factories	151
Fish Friers	22
Food Shops	244
Food Preparers	53
Housing Acts	173
Ice Cream Premises	48
Infectious Disease Inquiries	118
Infectious Disease Fumigations	30
Interviews with Owners/Occupiers	708
Licensed Premises	30
Marine Stores	12
Milk Shops and Dairies	62
Outworkers	2
Overcrowding	7
Refuse Receptacles	33
Pet Animals Act	5
Public Health Acts	268
Rag Flock Act	4
Rodent Control	104
Repairs—Revisits	98
Restaurants	27
Slaughterhouse	560
Smoke Abatement	8
Swimming Baths	4
Verminous Premises	3
Vessels in Harbour	109
Water Samples	16
Miscellaneous	377
Total	3497

REPAIRS AND IMPROVEMENTS

Accumulations Removed	6
Chimney Stack / flues repaired	7
Drains cleared	41
Drains repaired or renewed	27
Dustbins provided	11
Eavesgutters repaired	15
External walls repaired	4
Floors repaired	10
Flushing cisterns repaired	12
Gullies repaired / renewed	5
Houses disinfested	4
Houses fumigated	37
Rain Water pipes renewed	4
Roofs repaired	21
Sinks provided	1
W.C. pans fixed	3
Wall and ceiling plaster renewed	19
Windows repaired / renewed	20
Total	247

DISINFECTION AND VERMINOUS PREMISES

Thirty-seven rooms were disinfected after infectious disease. The number of cases of infestation by bed bug was again small, only five houses being discovered and treated during the year.

During the summer months numerous complaints of ants, cockroaches, black beetles, and flies were received and dealt with by the distribution of powder and liquid insecticides.

RODENT CONTROL

Forty-six complaints of infestation by rats / mice were received during the year and 104 visits made for this purpose. The majority of the complaints involved new dwelling houses and infestations were found to be of a minor nature. Some business premises were also affected but no major infestation was discovered. Advice and treatment were given and the use of "Warfarin" was again found to be very effective.

SMOKE ABATEMENT

No serious nuisance arose from the emission of industrial smoke during the year and no action was necessary.

SECTION B.
INSPECTION AND SUPERVISION OF FOOD

(*a*) *Milk Supply.*

Regular attention was paid to the supervision of milk distribution within the district by sampling, inspection of premises and discussions with the distributors concerned.

At the end of the year there were 20 persons registered as distributors of milk in the Borough. Of this number 13 have dairy premises in the Borough, nine are also producers of milk and one sells from a shop only.

Thirteen persons are distributors of T.T. milk, seven of Pasteurised, four of Accredited, and two of ungraded. No Sterilized milk is sold.

One dairy was reconditioned entirely during the year and a licence granted to the owner for the distribution of T.T. milk. One dairy, in an unsatisfactory state of repair, was dealt with and will be closed on the completion of alternative premises.

Sixty-two visits were paid to Dairies during the year. The general standard is high and the distributors were co-operative and progressive.

Sampling is carried out for cleanliness testing and also on behalf of the County Council, for the testing of ungraded milk for tubercle.

Some unsatisfactory cleanliness samples were found during the summer months. These were traced to the production point and, after consultation with the Ministry of Agriculture officials responsible, were rectified.

Sampling results were:—

(*a*) *Cleanliness.*		
T.T.	(18)	Satisfactory.
Accredited ...	(4)	Satisfactory.
Ungraded ...	(2)	Satisfactory.
T.T.	(10)	Unsatisfactory.
Accredited ...	—	
Ungraded ...	(2)	Unsatisfactory.
(*b*) *Tubercle.*		
Accredited ...	(7)	Satisfactory.
Ungraded ...	(4)	Satisfactory.

ICE CREAM.

There are, in the Borough, nine manufacturers of ice cream and 52 premises registered for the sale or storage of this commodity. The number of new registrations has declined from previous years, although consumption was maintained. A high standard of cleanliness has now been achieved.

Strict attention is paid to premises, manufacture, and handling and frequent sampling is carried out to ensure a safe product.

Sampling throughout the year gave the following results:

15 samples achieved Grade I.
3 samples achieved Grade II.
No samples achieved Grade III.
1 sample achieved Grade IV.

The one unsatisfactory sample (Grade IV) was taken from a manufacturer using a hot mix preparation. Investigations, followed by repeat sample, resulted in this manufacturer reaching Grade I.

SLAUGHTERHOUSE AND MEAT INSPECTION.

All slaughtering of food animals for the Boroughs of Whitehaven and Workington and the Rural District of Ennerdale continues to be carried out at the Ministry of Food slaughterhouse, Pottery Road, Whitehaven, and all meat supplies, including frozen and chilled, are distributed from this point. This establishment is well equipped and maintained, and is one of the finest slaughterhouses in the North.

The new apparatus installed during the previous year has proved its worth, and has resulted in not only more speedy and less fatiguing work, but a better finished and dressed product from the trade viewpoint. This is particularly noticeable in the case of the electrically operated chining saw, its easy action pleasing the slaughterman engaged on this work, and the fine smooth finish to the chined meat and vertebrae appreciated by all retailers.

Over the last two years the throughput of pork has more than tripled, and is still increasing. The method of scalding pigs would be greatly improved by the addition of a small vertical boiler for the generation of a steam supply for water heating, in place of the present method of heating it in open coppers. Much of the other equipment needed, viz., hoisting gear and large tanks are already on the premises.

A 100 per cent. inspection is maintained, no carcase or offal leaving the premises without examination, and this service necessarily occupies a large proportion of one inspector's time. Cleanliness and general conduct of the establishment is also supervised. The liaison between Ministry of Food Staff and Inspector is close and maintained amicably.

The following Table shows the number of animals slaughtered and the condemnations during the year:—

	Cattle excluding Cows	Cows	Calves	Sheep and Lambs	Pigs
Number killed	2,662	922	32,73	15,157	2,817
Number inspected ...	2,662	922	32,73	15,157	2,817
All Diseases Except Tuberculosis					
Whole carcases condemned	5	22	37	119	6
Carcases of which some part or organ was condemned	147		3	360	51
Percentage of the number inspected affected with disease other than Tuberculosis	4.85		1.22	3.17	2.02
Tuberculosis only.					
Whole carcases condemned	3	9	2	—	2
Carcases of which some part or organ was condemned	1232		—	—	41
Percentage of the number inspected affected with Tuberculosis	34.70		0.06	—	1.52

Total Weight of Meat Condemned, 30 tons, 2 cwts., 7 lbs.

OTHER ARTICLES OF FOOD SURRENDERED

Tinned Meats	1626	lbs.
Tinned Fruit	789	,,
Tinned Vegetables	457	,,
Tinned Milk	271	,,
Tinned Fish	34	,,
Bacon	169	,,
Cakes	6	,,
Cereals	10	,,
Cheese	1017	,,
Chickens	124	,,
Cream Biscuits	3	,,
Coffee Extract	2	,,
Cutlets	3	,,
Frozen Beef	69	,,
Frozen Mutton	74	,,
Frozen Ducks	30	,,
Flour	22	,,
Fruit Puddings	6	,,
Geese	136	,,
Jam	22	,,
Jellies	39	,,
Liquid Eggs	72	,,
Pies	47	,,
Puddings	7	,,
Sausages	233	,,
Sweets	21	,,
Scotch Eggs	7	,,
Total	5279	,,

PUBLIC HOUSES.

Thirty visits were paid to licensed premises during the year, mainly in connection with works of drainage, improvements to sanitary conveniences, and hygiene.

Several premises have been improved voluntarily by the owners, but, as mentioned before, it will take some years before a satisfactory standard can be achieved in all licensed premises.

FOOD PREPARING PREMISES.

Premises where food preparing is carried out received regular attention with of course stress on those premises which are registered under Section 14 of the Food and Drugs Act. Every effort was made during visits to foster a hygienic approach to food handling and staffs have always been found co-operative. Formal action was not found necessary during the year.

The following statement shows the number of premises, other than Dairies and Grocers' shops, handling foodstuffs:

Bakehouses	23
Ice Cream Premises	59
Potted, pickled, pressed, and preserved foods (meat products, sausages, fish cakes, etc.)	18
Fried Fish Shops	14
Restaurants, Snack-Bars	8

Three hundred and eighty-four visits to food premises were made during the year.

OFFENSIVE TRADES.

Only one offensive trade is on the register, a Rag and Bone dealer. Twelve visits were paid to the premises which were found satisfactory.

I am, Sir,
Your obedient servant,
A. A. BELDON,
Senior Sanitary Inspector.

FACTORIES AND WORKSHOPS

I INSPECTION OF FACTORIES, WORKSHOPS, AND WORKPLACES.

Premises	Number on Register	Number of		
		Inspections	Written Notices	Prosecutions.
(1) Factories without mechanical power	20	51	—	—
(2) Factories with mechanical power	112	100	—	—
	—	—	—	—
(3) Other premises	—	—	—	—
Total	132	151	—	—

II. DEFECTS FOUND IN FACTORIES, WORKSHOPS, AND WORKPLACES.

Particulars	Number of Cases in which Defects were found				Prosecutions
	Found	Remedied	Referred to H.M. Inspector	Referred by H.M. Inspector	
Want of Cleanliness ...	10	10	—	—	—
Overcrowding	—	—	—	—	—
Unreasonable temperature	—	—	—	—	—
Inadequate Ventilation	—	1	—	1	—
Ineffective drainage of floors	—	—	—	—	—
Sanitary Conveniences: (a) Insufficient ...	—	1	—	1	—
(b) Unsuitable or defective	—	1	—	1	—
(c) Not separate for sexes	—	1	—	1	—
Other offences	—	—	—	—	—
Total	10	14	—	4	—